

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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NO. 22.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—ON WEST MAIN STREET.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50
For six months, 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For square of 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts

Longer advertisements, at same rate.—
A fraction over even square or square,
counted as a square. These are the terms
for transient advertisement; a reasonable
deduction will be made to regular advertise-
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Notices of appointment of administrators
and legal notices of like character to be
paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:
For Township officers, each \$1.00
For County " " 2.50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

ERVEN BUREMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
Jasper, Ind.

Will practice in all the Courts of
Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana.
July 19, 1867-1v

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office in the Courier
building, on West street.

G. T. B. Carr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois
and adjoining counties.
Office on the South side of the Public
Square, Sept. 20, 1867.

F. HARN & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
TROY, IND.

DEALERS IN
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors.
TROY, INDIANA
Sept. 20 '67-6m *

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
EAST MAIN STREET
Jasper, Ind.,
N. E. BORING, Prop'r.

Having leased this house from Mr. Ser-
merheim and having refitted and furnished
it, it is now open for the accommodation of
travelers and boarders. Being directly in
front of the Court House, and close to the
business portion of the town, it is a conven-
ient stopping place, and the proprietor will
spare no exertion to make his guests com-
fortable.

Good stabling and feed provided for
horses, with a careful driver.

Joseph Truxler,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLES,
South East Corner of the Public Square
JASPER, IND.,

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Du-
bois county and vicinity for their past
patronage, and solicits a continuance and
extension of the same, feeling confident that
he can make it to the interest of persons in
want of anything in his line to deal with
him, as his motto is "small profits and quick
sales." [May 15, '62.]

CH. ULRICH,
CIGAR MANUFACTURER,
East Side of the Public Square,
JASPER, INDIANA.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he is prepared to manufacture
cigars of all kinds in the best style to order,
on commission, or for cash. A good stock
of all kinds of cigars constantly on hand
and for sale on reasonable terms.
July 26, 1867-1v CH. ULRICH

C. STEGE, R. REILING, JON. HAXTHAUSEN
STEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
MARKET STREET,
North Side, between Second and Third Stra.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the
country. sep. 12, 1863 tf.

Little Woman.

Little woman! Busy bee!
Pattern of home industry!
Not a moment can she spare
From all her absorbing care,
Though the cat stands mewing there
With arched back, and wondering why
It can't catch its mistress' eye;
For her heart's by duty steered;
No! potatoes must be peeled
Though a thousand pussies squealed.
So she sits, sweetly sedate,
Grave as chancellor of state,
If she could be stern as Fate,
Puss, she knows wants but a glance
To be off in dervish dance,
Tumbling, twirling round and round,
Then with sudden backward bound
For its tail, that's never found.
So she sits and peels a way,
Though she longs to be at play.
Pussy, wait till work is done,
Then you'll have your fill of fun;
For our Little Woman, now,
With pursed lips and anxious brow,
Grave as bishop or as judge,
From her work will never budge
Till his done. Then up away!
She, the gayest of the gay,
Veriest madcap at her play.

Mother's helpmeet! Father's joy!
Elder brother's pride and toy!
To the rest a baby brother
And two sisters—second mother!

Little Woman! Charming sprite!
Though not, like rich dame, slight,
In brocade or satin bright,
Or in tissues airy light,
Who coquettishly finessees
With her influence of tresses,
Decked with gauzy delinquency;
Still, adorned with modest care,
And thy wealth of auburn hair,
With bewitching simple grace,
Framing in thy sweet Spring face,
Thou, in poverty's despite,
Spell and holdst each one's sight,
And thy maiden charms are such
We can never gaze too much.

Harper's Weekly.

Every Bond Must be as Sacred as a Soldier's Grave—Speech of General Hawley, President of the Grant Convention.

The radical Republican party, by their Chicago platform, has lifted the veil, and let the people see behind the scenes, and they tell us that money is as sacred as the soldier's blood. And they say still more.—They say the rich bondholder shall be paid in gold, and that the crippled soldier shall be paid in paper.

Is the national debt as sacred as the graves of the soldiers?—is this true? Is this the voice of the people? Is this the sentiment to be taught the tax-payers? Is wealth as sacred as the soldier's blood? Are bonds as sacred as the soldier's life?—Are we to write the epitaph of our dead soldiers on their tomb-stones as follows: 'Our debt is as sacred as your blood.'

This sentiment, when interpreted properly, means this:

'The rich gave their money to carry on the war.'

'The poor gave their blood to carry on the war.'

'The rich must be paid in gold.'

'The pensioned soldier must be paid in paper.'

'The rich 'still live'; the poor soldier is dead.'

My money (the Republicans say) is as sacred as your grave!

Mr. Editor, I want you to keep this Republican principle before the people, and we will see who indorses it at the polls.

A CITIZEN.

I unhesitatingly say that I indefinitely prefer my present position to that of any civil office within the gift of the people.—Grant's Letter to I. N. Morris.

Gen. Grant's infinite preference will be complied with! The people have no intention of discommending him to such an extent, and as he says himself, commit such a highly unfortunate movement for the country, as to take him from a position he so "indefinitely prefers" to place him in a position for which he is totally unqualified. That would be cruel and unjust to Gen. Grant, unfortunate for the country, and disastrous to his fame. The people will be guilty of no such folly.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

What Will the Democrats Do?

What will the Democrats do if they get into power? In answer to this question Gen. W. A. Gorman, of Minnesota, very pointedly said in a recent public speech:

If the Democracy get power in the government they will reduce the tariff tax on all your tea, and what you drink and wear. They will restore the Union and turn over all the Southern States expenses to be paid by the South alone.

We will turn out and abolish ten thousand abolition Freedmen Bureau office-holders, and save millions of dollars to the people's pockets.

We will bid the South support themselves, and go to raising cotton and sugar, and we will continue to raise produce to feed them.

We will pay the public debt in the same currency we pay you and the same you pay each other, unless otherwise expressly agreed, and thus save millions more in the pockets of the people.

If we pay the rich in gold we will pay you in gold. If we pay you in paper money, we will pay the plethoric bondholders in paper money.

We will enact laws to enable you to buy your goods where you can buy the cheapest, and sell where you can get the best price.

We will protect labor from the encroachments of capital.

We will leave each State to govern itself, limited only by the Federal Constitution.

We will reduce the army in the South, and send them to the plains to protect the frontier and new routes to the far west.

We will restore commerce, peace and good will between the North and South.

We will reduce the taxes both State and national.

We will lessen the office-holders and release you from taxation to support them.

We will restore peace at home and maintain your honor abroad.

We will give equal rights to all and grant exclusive privileges to none.

We will substitute calm statesmanship for mad Jacobinism.

We will make pets of the negroes no longer at the expense of the whites, nor force suffrage for them, at the expense and against the will of those who have created and maintained the Government.

Soldiers' Orphans.

To the Citizens of Indiana:

In accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 11th, 1867, providing a home for the orphans of deceased soldiers and seamen, the Trustees desire to give notice that the 'Home,' located near Knightstown, Indiana, is now open for the reception of such children, provided for by said act.

The object of the institution being to educate and train up the orphan children and make them useful members of society, competent Christian ladies have been employed as teachers, and ample arrangements will be made for instructing them in their useful employment.

The Trustees would earnestly appeal to all ministers of the gospel, officers of the various benevolent associations throughout the State, and all others who feel an interest in the future welfare of this class of children, made orphans by the war of the rebellion, to aid them in gathering these 'homeless ones,' that they may not become outcasts or burdens upon society.

HENRY B. HILL,
CHARLES S. HUBBARD,
WILLIAM H. HANNAHAN.

Knightstown, Ind., June 9, '68.

—The Democracy of Spencer County have nominated R. S. Hicks, Esq., for the Legislature; Colonel G. R. Kellains, for Treasurer; Allen Gentry, for Sheriff; Jesse V. Lard, for Clerk; A. A. Egnen, for Recorder; Michael Spade, for Real Estate Appraiser; G. W. Gwaltney, for County Commissioner. This is a splendid ticket, composed of the very best men of the county, and, we predict, will be triumphantly elected.

'ALL THE PARTY.'—Carl Schurz, temporary Chairman of the Radical Convention, once in a speech at St. Louis, alluded to the Almighty as the 'ideal gentleman beyond the skies, called by some people God.' A fine leader for a party claiming to work in the cause of 'God and humanity.'

—To-morrow is our nation's birthday.

Who are the Repudiators?

The Radical organs are accusing Mr. Pendleton and his friends of being repudiators, because they are opposed to paying the five-twenty bonds in gold. Now, on this subject, we want to give them good Radical authority; yes, more than that—good impeacher authority. We allude to Senator Sherman, of Ohio. Did any of them ever see his letter? For fear they may have not, we republish it. He is the Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate. He is, therefore, well acquainted with all the bond laws. We ask our Republican friends to read this letter, and after doing so, to remember that Grant and Colfax are bondholder candidates, and are in favor of paying the five-twenty bonds in gold. Here is Senator Sherman's letter:

'UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1868.

'Dear Sir: I was pleased to receive your letter. My personal interests are the same as yours, but like you, I do not intend to be influenced by them. My construction of the law is the result of careful examination, and I feel quite sure an impartial court would confirm it if the case could be tried before a court. I send you my views as fully stated in a speech. Your idea is that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the 'principal' in legal tenders.

I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bond. If the case is to be tested by the law, I am right; if it is to be tested by Jay Cooke's advertisements, I am wrong. I hate repudiation or anything like it, but ought not to be deterred from doing what is right by fear of undeserved epithets. If, under the law as it stands, the holder of the five-twenties can only be paid in gold, then we are repudiators if we propose to pay otherwise. If, on the other hand, the bondholder can legally demand only the kind of money he paid, then he is a repudiator and an extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave.

Truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. A. Mann, Junr., Brooklyn Heights.
That puts the repudiation saddle upon the right horse—the horse rode by the bondholders.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The New Substitute for Silver.

Minargent, recently invented in Paris, and which may be compared to silver, possesses, according to the London Mining Journal, nine-tenths of the whiteness, malleability, ductibility, tenacity, sonorance, and density while it has a superior metallic lustre, wears better, is less liable to be acted on by the emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen, and is less fusible than silver.—Minargent may be used for all purposes to which silver or other white metals or alloys are applicable. It is composed of one thousand parts of pure copper, seven hundred parts of pure nickel, fifty parts of pure tungsten, ten parts of pure aluminium.—The inventors do not, however, limit themselves to the exact proportion given. The chief features of the minargent consist in the introduction in the alloy of pure tungsten and pure aluminium, and also the considerable proportion of nickel which they have succeeded in alloying with the aluminium. The metal is formed into ingots, and molded in sand, in the ordinary way.

Judicial Convention.

Some time ago suggestions were made as to time and place for holding the Judicial Convention, and the Jasper Courier and the Eagle recommended August 13, as the time, and Jasper as the place of meeting. We sent our paper containing our notice to the Cannelton and Rockport papers, but have heard nothing from them until this week, when the Cannelton Reporter comes out and suggests that this convention shall meet at Cannelton, on the 25th of July. Now, Orange, Dubois and Crawford have appointed their delegates with the understanding that Jasper was the place, and the 13th of August the time. Jasper gives the delegates as near as can be, an equal distance to travel, and we think no one can complain. Therefore, old Orange and Crawford will be on hands, at Jasper, on the 13th day of August, 1868, to assist in nominating the candidates.—Paoli Eagle.

—In San Francisco, the servant girls are said to receive such high wages that many of them invest their savings in real estate, and are owners of town lots.

From the Cairo Democrat.

Had There Been No Republican Party.
If there had been no Republican party slavery would to day cast its baleful shadow over the Republic.—Schuyler Colfax.

Had there been no Republican party five hundred thousand true-hearted, vigorous American citizens would not now be sleeping their eternal sleep.

Had there been no Republican party a cruel relentless, devastating internecine war had never disgraced our country.

Had there been no Republican party one-third of our sovereign States would not to-day be laid in waste, its masters slaves, its slaves masters, and its future full of crushing disaster.

Had it not been for the Republican party, ten millions of American people would never have been arrayed against the country that gave them birth, and the Constitution under which they had lived and prospered.

Had there been no Republican party, 'the baleful shadow of slavery' would, ere now, have given away to the light of freedom, brought about by peaceful means.

Had there been no Republican party, a once happy and prosperous people would not now be burdened to the earth with taxation and the heaviest national debt of the world.

Had there been no Republican party, hundreds of thousands of American citizens would not to-day be at the point of beggary, distressed for the present and alarmed for the future.

Had there been no Republican party ten millions of people, bone of our bone and blood of our blood, having the same ancestry, would not be estranged from the Government; nor be the subjects of a hate and tyrannical oppression unknown in the annals of the civilized world.

Had there been no Republican party we should not see the Constitution overridden, and openly set at defiance; the co-ordinate branches of our Government acting in deadly hostility, and men whom the people have honored with high positions rioting on the fruits of public plunder, disgracing the positions they hold by conduct that would damn the public men of any semi-civilized nation on the face of the earth.

Had there been no Republican party the governing, brutish African would not be clothed with rights and privileges he knows not how to exercise, or be arrayed with feelings of fiendish animosity against those who raised him out of a state of barbarism to a civilization unknown to his race elsewhere on the globe.

Had there been no Republican party we should not see our whole people demoralized, our democratic institutions overthrown or easily changed, and a once happy country tottering to its final overthrow and ruin.

Had we never known a Republican party the United States would to-day be the proudest, the happiest, the grandest and most enlightened nation on the earth, instead of the distracted, divided, tax-burdened, oppressed, demoralized, degenerated and corrupt people that we are.

Radicalism has cursed America.

What We Pay.

The United States Government is the most expensive in the world. Great Britain, with an army three times as numerous as our own, an immense navy, a family to take care of, and with many other expenditures of which we have no counterparts, spends less money for the support of her government than we do. Interest on British debt for 1867, \$12,807,270. Interest on United States debt for 1867, \$143,781,691.

The United States debt is almost one half less than that of Great Britain, yet we paid an interest of \$14,975,321 more than she did. The same year Great Britain's civil service expenses were \$48,098,095, and our civil service bill, same year, was \$51,130,027. The army expense of England, in 1867 (for 213,000 men) was \$74,363,946, and the expenses of our 'U. S. A.' same year, (70,000 men on paper), \$83,841,555, or \$9,547,609 more than the whole British force for an army three times the number of ours. If we adopt the British plan of education, and place the expenditures for pensions and bounties in the arms of 'Army expenses,' the sum is \$116,180,965, which is \$41,777,019 more than the whole military expenditures of Great Britain for the year named. Passing other items, the total cost of the British Government for 1867 was \$345,303,418. Total cost of the United States Government same year, \$346,739,135. The United States Government, which should be much the cheaper, was \$1,435,706 the dearer.